

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 12, 1868.

Naturalization.

The evidence in the contested election case, Robison vs. Shugart, has clearly demonstrated the necessity of greater safeguards against frauds in elections; and, in view of this fact, Senator McCaughy has introduced a bill to remedy the evil, to some extent at least. This proposition is to make it the duty of clerks of elections, in cases of persons offering to vote as naturalized citizens, to keep registers of the name, date of certificate of naturalization, the time and place of the court granting the same, and the name of the officer certifying thereto. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped, the bill may become a law. But, does this strike at the foundation? We think not.

The constitution of the United States prescribes that a uniform system of naturalization should be established by Congress. This was accordingly done, and the power of issuing the naturalization certificates committed to the care of the several State courts, as the more effective, speedy, and less expensive mode of granting such certificates of naturalization. To this there is no objection. But this privilege is abused, by evil disposed persons. Fraudulent papers are issued by the thousands every year. And why? Because of the style and simplicity of the blank certificates, and the facility with which they can be procured—they being printed with the plainest type, and in nearly every printing office throughout the length and breadth of the land. And, in our opinion, so long as this state of facts exists, more or less fraudulent naturalization papers will be issued.

But, how shall these frauds be prevented? Congress having delegated the power of issuing the certificates to the State courts, now let it provide a uniform series of papers. Let blank certificates be printed from an engraving of the very finest character, and upon the best of paper, with the seal of the United States attached, and furnished to the courts in the several States at a moderate price—such certificates to be issued upon proper application; to be sealed with the legal seal of the court by whose authority granted, and countersigned and numbered and registered in a book by the clerk of said court, and the facility for obtaining and issuing of fraudulent papers will be so circumscribed as to entirely prevent the commission of this class of frauds, unless through the venality, connivance or perjury of the officers of the court, who have the blanks and seals in their care and keeping.

No doubt, some will say, this procedure would increase the expenses of naturalization. Grant that it would; but, if citizenship is a boon worth enjoying it is worth all its costs, and he who is unwilling to pay therefor is unworthy of its privileges and enjoyments. Now, in view of the immense frauds that are committed yearly upon the ballot box by means of forged naturalization papers, we would suggest the propriety of the Pennsylvania Legislature making a move in the direction we have above indicated, as, in our opinion, a uniform series of blank certificates for all the States in the Union, and which are not readily counterfeited, is, perhaps, the most effective safeguard against the violation of our naturalization laws, by the issuing of forged certificates.

"The ability and expedition by which the junior member of this firm gets his clients into the penitentiary, should be a warning to evildoers."—Republican.

Are you not rather more exercised just now, George, about the "ability and expedition" with which he gets his clients out? Isn't that "what's the matter"?

AT HIS POST.—Gen. Beatty, the new member from the Eight Congressional district of Ohio, reported for duty at Washington with military promptness. He appeared on the floor of the House on the 5th, was duly sworn in, and voted the way he shot on several important bills.

IMPEACHMENT.—The Reconstruction committee are considering the question of impeaching President Johnson for violating the Tenure of office law, by ordering Gen. Grant to disobey the orders of Secretary Stanton.

OH, HO!—The Williamsport (Pa.) Standard nominates Jeremiah S. Black, Buchanan's Attorney General, and Johnson's factotum, for President of the United States. That is certainly the Blackest joke of the season.

HANGS FIRE.—The President seems to "hang fire" with the tremendous broadside which he has prepared in reply to Gen. Grant. It is said that some of the Cabinet officers hesitate to toe the scratch.

The Contested Election Case.

The last number of the Clearfield Republican contains a characteristic leader on the contested election case, now being tried before a committee of the Senate, at Harrisburg. The article is fragrant with the odor of "sweet William" and is evidently designed to prepare the faithful for the decision which they know to be inevitable, viz: that Samuel T. Shugart does not hold his seat in the Senate by virtue of the majority of the votes of the qualified electors of the Twenty-First Senatorial District, but that he obtained his certificate through a gross fraud upon the people, and retains his seat in defiance of the popular will, as constitutionally and legally expressed through the ballot-box. To direct attention to the material and important facts in the case, and to screen the guilty agents in the fraud, the Copperhead papers are belaboring with their slime and fifth every body connected with the contestant's side of the cause—counsel, witnesses, and parties. In this congenial task, the Republican is fully up to its usual standard, and pours out its vituperations with a copiousness and fluency that would have done credit to Daniel O'Connell's fish-woman.

It is not surprising that the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee should feel considerable annoyance at the disclosures now being made at Harrisburg, but that he and his men Friday should make that annoyance public, betrays a weakness, on the part of the astute Senator, for which we were sorely prepared. It would have been wiser, perhaps, had he suppressed his animosity for people are wont to suppose that there cannot be so much smoke without a little fire.

He seems to be especially exercised over the testimony of an Irishman named O'Meara, who was one of the "bosses" on the Railroad, and whose "gang" was among those transferred to Phillipsburg for the purpose of voting—and he labors to produce the impression that the whole case of the contestant rests upon his evidence. So far is this from the truth, however, that, as we are informed, over one hundred and twenty witnesses have already been examined, and the evidence on the part of the petitioner is not yet closed. Moreover, the testimony of O'Meara, as appears from the article in the Republican, relates exclusively to the fraud perpetrated at Phillipsburg, and it is inconceivable established by other and independent evidence. There are certain facts, most of which are familiar to all our people, that prove the Phillipsburg fraud beyond the possibility of doubt or denial. Nearly everybody in this community knows that from eighty to one hundred Irishmen were transferred from the unfinished work on the Railroad, in this county, to Phillipsburg and Rush township, in Centre county, where they were quartered at hotels, twelve days before the election. That most of these Irishmen were assessed two days before they were moved from this county, from a list furnished by Mark Leddy, one of the "walking bosses," has been established, as we are credibly informed, by the testimony of the Democratic Assessor. That they were brought to the polls by the same Mark Leddy, and voted the Democratic ticket, all know who were present at the election. That they voted on naturalization papers purporting to be issued from the Court of Luzerne county, bearing date the 23rd September, 1866, has been fully proven by the Inspectors and Clerks of the election. That no such papers were ever issued has been demonstrated by an examination of the records of Luzerne county, and proven by Mike Phillips, the Irish Prothonotary of Luzerne county, who testified that his name was forged to the certificates. If these facts do not incontrovertibly establish the fraud, without regard to anything O'Meara may have testified, then, we say, Mr. Shugart ought to retain his seat.

The testimony of O'Meara was entirely subordinate to the material allegations of the contestant, and was in no manner essential to the establishment of the fraud. It related, rather, to the details of the transaction—how the men were moved—how the forged papers were brought—how they were prepared for use—how they were distributed among the men, etc. That portion of his evidence relating to the payment of money, was not brought out by the contestant as any part of his case, but was elicited by the questions of Mr. Shugart's counsel, on cross-examination. Hence, if it implicated the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and his Chaplain, the Priest, or any other person, they have nobody to thank but themselves. So far from the testimony being "full of inconsistencies and contradictions," we are assured it is strongly and thoroughly corroborated in every particular, and when published, as it will be, with all the other evidence, will furnish its own best answer to all the Copperhead libels and aspersions that have been heaped upon it.

That a stupendous and outrageous fraud was perpetrated on the people of the Twenty-First Senatorial District, by the transfer of unnaturalized foreigners from this county, cannot be gainsayed or denied; and that the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee should earnestly desire to escape its responsibility, is reasonably to be expected. Hence, we are not surprised at his efforts through his organ, to direct attention from the important facts in the case by abuse of the counsel and witnesses. It will be exceedingly difficult, however, to make our people believe that this fraud was perpetrated without, at least, his knowledge and consent. The Irishmen were moved from this county about the 26th of September, at which time, if we are not mistaken, the Senator was at home, attending Court, and one of the Messrs. Collins was on a visit at his house. He had just returned from Philadelphia, after completing a careful canvass of the District, and knew exactly how many imported votes were necessary to carry it. He is moreover the peculiar guardian of the railroad on which these men were working, and it is not at all probable that such a transfer could have been made without his knowledge, as well of the fact as of its purpose. When we consider these circumstances, in the light of the developments made at Harrisburg, they leave but little room to doubt at whose instance the hundred men were thrown, so opportunely, into Centre county.

As to the attack on Messrs. Cessna and Swoope, we have only to say that they are abundantly able to take care of themselves as well as of their own. They have survived the abuse of the Copperhead press hitherto, and can both afford to treat with contempt the slings of professional jealousy, whether expressed through the newspapers, or carried clandestinely, by word of mouth, to their clients. In developing these frauds, and in seeking to secure to the qualified voters of the District their constitutional rights, they are performing a work that will entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the honest and upright men of all political parties. Their political and personal friends, who expect them to do their whole duty, need have no fears that they will be disappointed.

Read the call for a Republican county meeting.

That Pardon.

"The reason of this difference was that Erhard was a Democrat, Paulhamus a Republican. Geary pardoned Paulhamus with a line from the Court or jury, and in the teeth of right and justice, because in counsel, Swoope, asserted that he was the victim of Copperhead persecution."—Republican.

To exhibit the utter falsity of the above, it is only necessary to state, that among the papers filed in the State Department on which the pardon of Paulhamus was granted, is a petition signed by ten of the most prominent and respectable Democratic citizens of this borough; that the District Attorney positively refused to put himself on record against the pardon; and that the Hon. T. J. McCullough, the Democratic Representative, went in person to the Governor and stated that it ought to be granted. Moreover, associated with Mr. Swoope as counsel, was J. H. Orvis, Esq., of Bellefonte, the leader of the Democratic party in Centre county, and a prominent candidate for the nomination of President Judge of this district, who also went to the Governor and solicited the pardon. The records further show, that more than two hundred of our citizens—both Democrats and Republicans—united in the application, and expressed their belief that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the conviction.

Before lending himself further to the gratification of his idol's apparent personal invective, we advise the editor of the Republican to take the trouble to assure himself of the facts, as neither the distinguished Senator's word or his information is always infallible. It is at least possible to obtain reliable intelligence in other quarters, and an application to the Representative as well as to the Senator from this district, might, in other instances besides the present, be advisable.

We have no disposition to discuss the question of how far politics entered into this case, being fully satisfied with the action of the Democrats to whom we have alluded; who are all gentlemen of too much intelligence and integrity to be blinded by political prejudice to that which is just and right. In the facts which we have stated, the friends of Gov. Geary will find a full and perfect justification of his action in the premises.

State Lunatic Hospital.

The annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, just issued, shows that there were in the asylum on the 1st of January, 1867, 327 patients, viz: 181 males and 146 females; discharged during the year, 157, viz: 95 males and 62 females. Of this number 51 were restored, 39 improved, 33 were stationary, and 34 died. There remained in the hospital December 31, 1867, 340, viz: 185 males and 155 females. It is satisfactory to know that the superintendent and trustees are of the opinion that insanity is not on the increase in our commonwealth when compared with the advance of our population. Their reasons for disbelief are given at length and are assuring. Of the patients under treatment we have much interesting information. In the column of assigned causes that have brought on loss of mind we find that domestic trouble stands second on the list, its predecessor being the somewhat indefinite entry of ill-health, Intemperance and epilepsy also figure largely. Of the former occupations of the inmates, housewives, farmers, laborers, domestics, and daughters of farmers, predominate in the order given. The only class which competes with them is that designated as "no occupation," which stands second. In the opinion of the authorities, about eighty per cent. of the cases can be cured if taken in hand at an early stage.

MORE "REACTION."—The Copperhead papers have claimed that the recent municipal election in Cheyenne resulted in the victory of their party. The fact is the contest possessed no political significance. If it did, it was certainly against the Copperheads. The Cheyenne states the result as follows: "The Democrats elected a City Treasurer, City Marshal and two Councilmen, while the Republicans elected the Mayor, City Clerk and four members of Council."

On the application of Georgia and Mississippi for an injunction to restrain the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant and others from executing the Reconstruction laws, the Supreme Court has decided that the question was purely political, and hence dismissed it.

RICHES IN A GUTTER.—A man giving his name as Wm. M. Smith, was found lying in a gutter intoxicated, in New York, one morning last week, who had \$32,445 about him. Luckily he fell into the hands of an honest police man.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.—The election in Alabama took place last week, and the vote indicates that the new constitution was defeated. By this action the "reconstruction" of that State is indefinitely postponed.

OFFICIAL.—Secretary Seward has officially announced that the act to suspend the further reduction of the currency has become a law, notwithstanding the President has failed to return it to Congress.

It is reported that the Ways and Means committee of the House, (Congress,) will shortly report a bill for the issue of one hundred and forty millions of additional currency.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia was nearly \$3,000,000 last year.

Washington City Gossip.

The correspondence between Grant and Johnson, which was read in the House of Representatives on Feb. 3d, created the greatest sensation. It is the most important event of this session. The correspondence clearly reveals the fact that Johnson intended to "outflank" his adversary as usual. The Republicans received this scathing exposure of the President's attempts to bring Grant in direct conflict with Congress, while the Copperheads and rebels were correspondingly despondent. The President has courted and deserved this terrible and unlooked-for exposure. He has pursued Grant for months through the rebel and Copperhead papers, and has furnished food for editorial articles for the latter. This whole correspondence is the most damaging produced against Andrew Johnson. It reveals General Grant's sensitive horror of the slanders under which he has suffered, not only now, but throughout his whole military career. His instinctive hatred of treason and fidelity to law are fully proved in every sentence of his letters. The President has not the power to remove or even to suspend General Grant under the late legislation, but he will try his worst. The friends of Gen. Grant are delighted with the turn affairs have taken, and it is conceded in all circles that the unequivocal endorsement of the reconstruction measures, contained in his letters, will place him more firmly than ever, if that is possible, before the people as a man capable of withstanding the blandishment of power, and asserting his opinions regardless of the criminal machinations of his baffled superior. The excitement in political circles is intense, and will not abate until the whole case has been developed. In this connection there is authority for the statement that Gen. Grant has in the whole of the struggle kept his own counsel, as usual, except in so far as he sought General Sherman's aid in trying to force the President to admit the falsehood contained in his letter to him. He wrote all of the letters to the President himself without consultation even with his most intimate friends and advisers, and none knew anything of their contents, except through the President, until the correspondence had progressed for several days. In addition to the explanation of the conversation on the subject in the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, General Grant expressed himself thoroughly astounded and abashed at the statement which the President made, to the effect that he had promised to act as his stool-pigeon, and that he was so astonished, that for a moment he lost his presence of mind, which never occurred to him before in his life. He admits privately that he commenced his reply to this statement by saying, "Well, Mr. President, you may have misunderstood me—I was recovering his self-possession, added—"you misapprehended entirely," or words to that effect. The baseness of the man Johnson and his crew of so-called constitutional advisors in construing this gentlemanly paragon of his falsehood into an admission on the part of Gen. Grant of the truth of his story, redounds to the General's credit. The Copperheads, however, triumphantly point to the unadmitted fact that Gen. Grant's words stand about in opposition to that of the President and four members of his Cabinet. It should be understood that the whole difficulty, so far as the question of veracity is concerned, developed itself, and originated, in fact, at this Cabinet meeting. Previous to that time there had been no collision, although Gen. Grant had been fortifying himself, in expectation of it, by forcing the President to put his orders letters, &c., in writing. It is evident that Johnson called Grant to the Cabinet meeting for the purpose of embroiling him in a disgraceful squabble, and that he caused the meeting to be opened as if Grant was a member. With that object in view, as soon as Gen. Grant called his attention to the fact that he was no longer a Cabinet minister, the President adroitly developed his intention, and partially succeeded, but the old soldier, accustomed to attacks from rebels in the open field, with accustomed control of himself, recovered from this attack in ambush very readily. The attacks of the Intelligence on Gen. Grant have been proven to come from the White House, and the same is true of the attacks on McCullough and Seward. There is general confusion and dismay among the Copperheads, and rich developments are in store. The whole affair is a fitting retribution on Andrew Johnson for deserting the colors and joining the enemies of his country in the hope of crushing its friends. It is a most happy and fortunate thing that Edwin M. Stanton is at the head of the War Department. His brain and heart are wholly enlisted on the side of Congress, and doing a world of good against the machinations of the confederated forces of treason entrenched at Washington. The President does not consider the correspondence closed, as yet, and it is understood that his forthcoming letter will have affixed thereto the names of the several Cabinet officers above alluded to.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman reported a substitute for the funding bill, previously introduced by himself, providing for the issue of registered and coupon bonds of the United States, principal and interest payable in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and bearing date so as to require the payment of an equal amount of the interest quarterly. Said bonds to be payable forty years from date, and redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from date, and to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover outstanding obligations of the United States other than existing five per cent. bonds, and to be exchanged for such obligations in such manner and on such terms not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most conducive to the interests of the Government; and the said bonds shall be exclusively used for the redemption or in exchange for the existing securities of the United States. Said bonds to be exempt from taxation in any form. It appropriates out of the proceeds of the duties on imported goods annually an amount equal to one per cent. on the bonds issued under this act, which sum shall be reserved, and annually applied to the purchase or payment of the national debt. It legalizes all contracts made specifically payable in coin, and strikes out the provisions relative to a foreign loan.

Secretary Stanton has secured the services of Hon. Mat Carpenter, a prominent Republican lawyer from Wisconsin, to appear in behalf of the Government to defend military officers in cases arising under the reconstruction laws, in which Attorney General Stanton declines to act.

REPUBLICAN

County Convention.

A Republican County Convention will be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1868, for the purpose of selecting Senatorial and Representative Conferees to select delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 11th day of March, 1868. We trust our friends will attend to this matter, as it is of great importance to select good men, both as conferees and delegates. H. B. SWOOP, Chairman. Feb. 12.

Communicated.

LUMBER CITY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1868. EDITOR RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL:—Dear Sir: A report is current in this town and vicinity that Miss Fanny Hill and Mr. Wm. T. Moore were married on the Second day of February, 1868, by me. It is but due to the parties to say, that there is no truth, in fact, in the report. I hope that this public denial of the slanderous story will prove satisfactory to those immediately interested. Yours, JAMES P. FARWELL, J. P.

Obituary.

DIED, on Thursday evening, January 30th, 1867, THOMAS HOLT, of Bradford township, aged 51 years, 11 months and 21 days. The deceased was born in Bald Eagle Valley, Centre county. He removed to Clearfield county in the year 1820—settled in Bradford township, when it was almost an unbroken wilderness, and hence he endured his full share of the hardships allotted to the early settlers of this county. He was Justice of the Peace of said township for many years—having been appointed to the office by Gov. Wolfe. He lived to realize that if by reason of strength the days of our years are four score, yet is their strength only labor and sorrow. But he had the Christian religion to sustain him when the infirmities of old age were upon him—having enjoyed the ease of his Lord and Master in early life, and became a member of the Methodist church some sixty years since. And when nearing the stream of death his mind continued clear his faith strong and abiding, testifying (as he did) that all was well, all was peace, and that he had a clear title to that inheritance that is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. When we remember the words of our father much of our sorrow is turned into joy—having often assured us that he was going to that rest that remaineth for the children of God, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary shall be at rest for ever at rest. J. M. W.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or out at small size, will be charged double rates. No cuts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Archie Montgomery and Daniel Hartsock, in the Mercantile business, in "Luzerneville" was dissolved by mutual consent, on January 16th, 1868. The books and papers are in the hands of Mr. Hartsock. Persons having claims against the firm will present them for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to call and settle without delay. Feb. 12 '68. MONTGOMERY & HARTSOCK.

VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS.

John Hall & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF Plows, Cultivators, Shovel-Plows, Harrows and Union Mowers, Nos. 121 & 123 Liberty st., corner of Pitt st., Pittsburg, Pa. N. B.—Our castings and points being made in an air-furnace are in every way superior to those made by other manufacturers. Feb. 12 '68 ly.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

The Columbia Bridge Co. will receive proposals addressed to G. B. ROBERTS, Chief Engineer, Office Penn'a R. R. Co. Philad'a, until February 29, 1868, for about 3,300,000 feet White Pine, B. M. 700,000 feet White Oak, B. M. 1,990,000 Short Joint Shingles. To be delivered on the framing ground at the Bridge in Columbia, Pa., on or before the first day of August 1868. The Lumber to be of the best quality of Bridge Lumber, and subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of such agent as the Company may appoint. Detailed bills and specifications can be procured by addressing G. B. ROBERTS, Feb. 12. Penn'a R. R. Office, Philad'a.

SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND.

The Executors of the Estate of John B. Otto, dec'd, will expose to Public Sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M. WEDNESDAY MARCH 18, 1868, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, Pa., the following tracts of land, lying in Huston township, Clearfield county: Tract No. 5673, Moore & Delany, 1041 81 & allowance. No. 5674, Moore & Delany, 1041 81 & all wance. No. 5675, Moore & Delany, 1041 81 & allowance. No. 5676, Wm Powell, 950 & allowance. No. 5687, Wm Powell, 143 & allowance. Terms made known at the time of sale. JOHN A. OTTO, Executor. SAM'L A. FILBERT, Feb. 7, 1868-31.

NEW FIRM

Hartsock & Goodwin, One door East of Benjamin Bloom's Hotel, CURWENVILLE, PA. Having just received a full and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Drags, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Cedar and Willow-ware, Brooms, Groceries, Flour, Fish, Salt, etc., to which they ask the attention of the public. Our assortment is complete in every department, and our prices are moderate, as will be found upon examination by purchasers. Goods will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for country produce. D. N. HARTSOCK, ED. GOODWIN, Feb. 12, 1868.

H. W. SMITH still continues selling off

at unusually low prices. It seems he is determined to keep his word in good faith, as all testify who call and examine his stock. Now, when money is so scarce, those purchasing would do well to call on him before going elsewhere, and find what a bargain they can get. His woolsens are sold at 50 per cent. below cost. Mr. Smith offers to sell out, wholesale, including fixtures and rental. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to enter the business. Feb. 12.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

—The Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Road will take notice that election will be held at the office of the company, at Phillipsburg, on MONDAY, the Second day of March next, for the purpose of electing five Managers for the ensuing year. E. F. LOYD, Secretary. Phillipsburg, Feb. 5.

CAUTION.

—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of Robison R. Curry, viz: one white horse, sleigh and harness, and one Photograph car and apparatus, as the same belong to us, and have only been left with him on loan, subject to our order at any time. Lumber City, Feb. 5. J. FERGUSON & CO.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

—Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. H. Tozer, late of Chest township Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. Jan. 15, 1868, 6p. SARAH C. TOZER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

—Letters of Administration on the estate of Allen Mable late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. Feb. 5, 1868-6t. NAT. RISHEL, Adm'r.

TO WATERMEN.

—The undersigned would inform the public that they have opened for the entertainment of Watermen, the house at Fulton's Dead water. The accommodations will be good, and the charges moderate. All orders down the river are requested to give them a call. Bread furnished at reasonable rates. S. SAMUEL LANSBERRY, Jr., Jan. 29, 1868-3tp. W. M. JOHNSON.

GREAT REDUCTION in all classes of

Dry Goods, at J. P. KRATZER'S. Private, Muslins, Delaines, Merinos, Alpacaes, Wool Prints, Gingham, Silks, Linens, Checks, Cambrics, Corset Neck, Seletias, Curtain chintz, Shirting, Flannels, Casimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, Army cloth, Serges, Denims, Coloreds, Cantonments, Drilling Ticking, Crash, Linen, Brocades, Linen duck, Carpets, Table covers, Blankets, Coreris, Balmors, Shawls, Soutags, Hosiery, gloves, &c., are now selling at a small advance on cost at Feb. 5, 1868, 1m. J. P. KRATZER'S.

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.

—We are prepared to drive the Susquehanna river in the spring of 1868 from Williamsport to Havre de Grace. Should you have any logs to go below Williamsport we will, if you wish it, take charge of an drive them with ours, pre-paying the cost of driving in proportion to the amount driven. For further information address ORG & BLANCHARD, Philadelphia. R. K. HAWLEY & CO., and H. JAMES & CO., Baltimore, Md. "Eik Advocate" and "O. Iron Press" please insert during February and March, and send bill to this office for collection. Feb. 5-8t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

—By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Court house in the Borough of Clearfield, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Decatur town, Clearfield county, Pa. in the Borough of Decatur, bounded on the east by Pruner street, south by Curtin street, west by lot No. 5 in said town, and north by an alley and known as lot No. 4 in said Borough. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of H. H. Keohner. Feb. 5, 1868-4t. C. HOWE, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Thomas Baley, of the town ship of Boggs, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Clearfield, at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., before S. Woodruff Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M. THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal. By G. P. DAVIS, Deft. U. S. M. Jan. 29 '68.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S

School for Girls, Clearfield, Pa. The Second Term of Twenty-two weeks will commence on MONDAY, February 17, 1868. TERMS OF TUITION: Reading, Orthography, Writing (Object Les- ons, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography per half term) (11 weeks) \$5 00 History, Local and Descriptive Geography with Map Drawing Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, 6 00 Algebra and the Sciences, 6 00 Clearfield, February 5, 1868.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the present Scholastic year of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1868. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes. The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge. TERMS OF TUITION: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks), \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, \$6 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography, \$8 00 Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches, \$12 00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. W. July 31, 1867. Principal.

GENTS Fine French Calf Boots

(warranted) lot of \$5 50, at H. W. SMITH'S.

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